

acid, the establishment of trees which yield chaulmoogra oil has become a subject of great importance in many parts of the world.

Ever since Mr. Rock's first voyage to Burma and Siam, in 1920-1921, the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction has been actively engaged in securing seeds of *Taraktogenos kurzii*, the true chaulmoogra, and its allies, propagating them, and distributing plants to all those regions where they are desired, and where they seem likely to succeed.

Mr. Rock's shipments of *Taraktogenos kurzii*, *Hydnocarpus wightiana*, *H. castanea*, *H. anthelminthica*, and *Gynocardia odorata* have yielded many plants. Seeds of *Oncoba echinata*, known also to contain chaulmoogric acid, but not yet tested as a commercial source of this substance, were obtained in quantity from Sierra Leone, and nearly three thousand plants were grown and distributed.

Naturally enough, there has been more interest in this subject in Hawaii than in any other portion of United States territory. Consequently, the Office has shipped large numbers of plants to Honolulu. Smaller numbers have been sent to the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and other tropical dependencies of this country. Already one species, *Hydnocarpus wightiana*, has borne its first fruit in the Canal Zone.

Desiring to establish these trees in all tropical countries where they may prove useful, and to reciprocate some of the many favors which this Department has received at the hands of the republics of tropical America, the governments of Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuba and several other countries have been supplied with plants of *Taraktogenos kurzii* and *Oncoba echinata*.

With large numbers of plants already distributed, it seems certain that several chaulmoogra-yielding species will soon be fruiting widely in tropical America, and in Hawaii. Because of the importance which they promise to assume in the last-named region, and because of the interest which their cultivation has aroused throughout the world, we think it desirable to reproduce in Plant Immigrants the following paragraphs from an article by C. S. Judd, Superintendent of Forestry at Honolulu, published in *American Forests* for May, 1924:

"It is a long reach from Hawaii to Siam and to the winding Chindwin River and the Martaban Hills of Burma, but it was necessary to bridge this gap before the project of growing chaulmoogra trees for the production of oil could be started on a small island out in the Pacific Ocean, where by the scientific use of this promising drug a winning fight is being waged in the relief of those afflicted with leprosy.

"The man who made this project possible was J. F. Rock. During a series of explorations for plant material, begun in 1920, Mr. Rock secured and forwarded to Hawaii seeds of the various chaulmoogra trees, the *Hydnocarpus anthelminthica*, from Bangkok, Siam; the Kalaw (*Taraktogenos kurzii*), from near Mawlaik, in the Upper Chindwin District of Burma; and the